YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment Annual Review 2015

Highlights:

- Yukon's 2015 unemployment rate (6.3%) increased by 2.0 percentage points compared to 2014 (4.3%).
- Comparing 2015 to 2014, Yukon's labour force (20,700) remained the same; employment (19,400) decreased by 400; and unemployment (1,300) increased by 400.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2006 to 2015

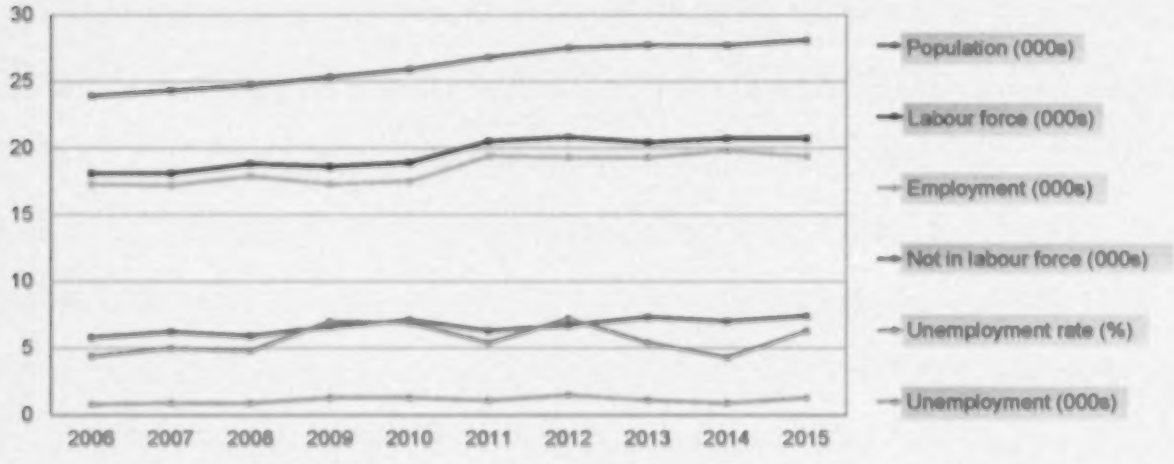
Between 2006 and 2015, Yukon's annual population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends, while the unemployment rate fluctuated from a low of 4.3% in 2014 to a high of 7.2% in 2012.

In 2015, the population aged 15 years and over (28,100) increased compared to 2014, the labour force (20,700) remained the same and employment (19,400) decreased. The unemployment rate increased to 6.3% in 2015.

The annual 2015 labour force of 20,700 was comprised of 19,400 employed persons (a decrease of 400, or 2.0%, over 2014) and 1,300 unemployed persons (an increase of 400, or 44.4%, compared to 2014). These figures translate into a 2.0 percentage point increase in the annual unemployment rate, from 4.3% in 2014 to 6.3% in 2015. Yukon's unemployment rate (6.3%) was 0.6 percentage points lower than the national average (6.9%) in 2015 and for the twelfth consecutive year, it was lower than Canada's unemployment rate.

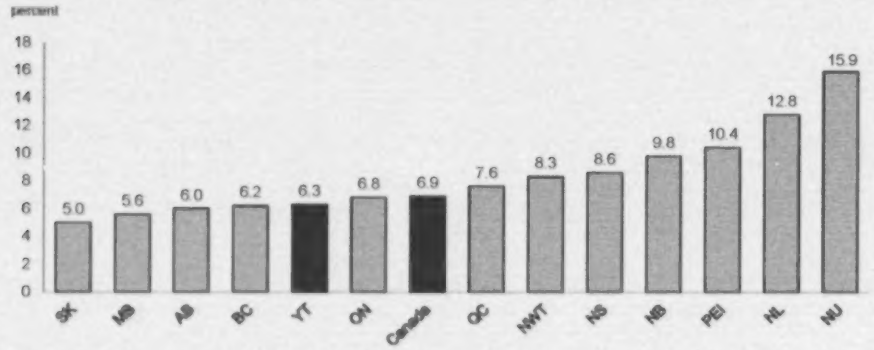
Contents

Labour Force Characteristics 1
Unemployment, Participation and Employment Rates 2
Labour Force/Employment by Occupation 3
Full-Time/Part-Time 4
Reasons for Working Part-Time 4
Reasons for Leaving Last Job 5
Not in Labour Force 5
Actual Hours Worked 6
Days Lost 6
Employees by Occupation and Wage Rate 7
Employee Job Tenure 8
Temporary/Permanent Employees 8
Whitehorse 9
Aboriginal 10-11
Definitions 12



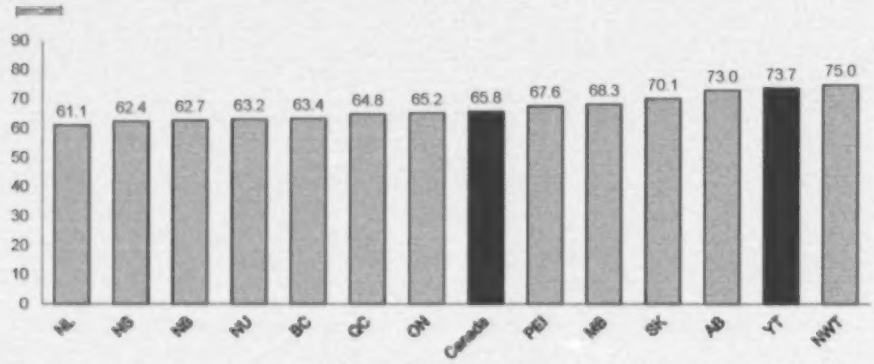
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015



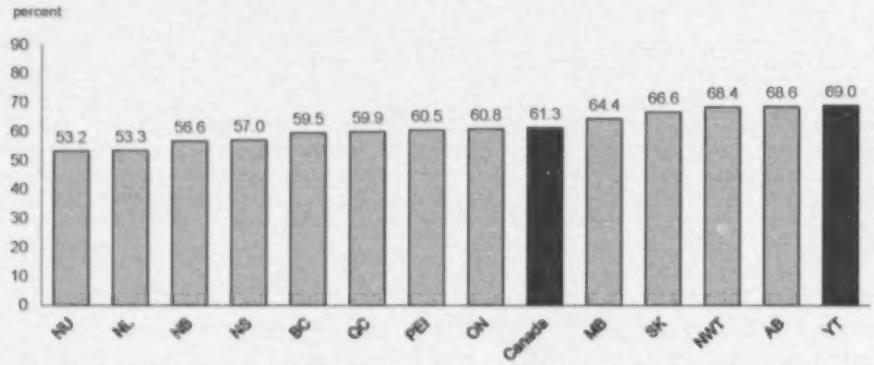
Yukon's 2015 unemployment rate of 6.3% was the fifth lowest in Canada, and marked the twelfth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2006 to 2015), was 5.7% in Yukon and 7.1% in Canada.

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015



In 2015, Yukon's participation rate (73.7%) was the second highest in Canada following the Northwest Territories at 75.0%. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2006 to 2015) was 74.7%, higher than all other provinces and territories with the exception of the Northwest Territories (75.6%). Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.8%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015



In 2015, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 69.0%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2006 to 2015) was 70.5%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 62.1%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2011), Yukon, 2015

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relate to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.

	Labour Force	% change '14 to '15	Employed	% change '14 to '15
Total, All Occupations	**20,700**	**0.0%**	**19,400**	**-2.0%**
Management occupations	2,200	10.0%	2,200	15.8%
Senior management occupations	x	...	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	900	28.6%	900	28.6%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	700	40.0%	700	40.0%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,500	-2.8%	3,300	-5.7%
Professional occupations in business and finance	900	0.0%	900	0.0%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	900	-18.2%	800	-27.3%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Office support occupations	1,200	9.1%	1,200	20.0%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,400	7.7%	1,400	16.7%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	700	16.7%	700	16.7%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	700	16.7%	700	16.7%
Health occupations	1,400	16.7%	1,400	16.7%
Professional occupations in nursing	400	100.0%	400	100.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Technical occupations in health	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,600	2.9%	3,500	0.0%
Professional occupations in education services	600	0.0%	600	0.0%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,400	27.3%	1,400	27.3%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	900	-18.2%	800	-27.3%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	...	200	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	600	0.0%	600	0.0%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Sales and service occupations	4,200	-8.7%	4,000	-7.0%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	900	12.5%	800	14.3%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	300	-40.0%	300	-40.0%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	900	-10.0%	800	-20.0%
Sales support occupations	500	-28.6%	500	-28.6%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,100	-8.3%	1,100	0.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,900	-6.5%	2,600	-10.3%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,000	-16.7%	900	-18.2%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	600	-33.3%	600	-25.0%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	300	50.0%	200	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	500	0.0%	400	0.0%
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	0.0%	200	-33.3%
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	x	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	x	...	x	...
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	x	...	x	...
Assemblers in manufacturing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified[1]	400	...	x	...

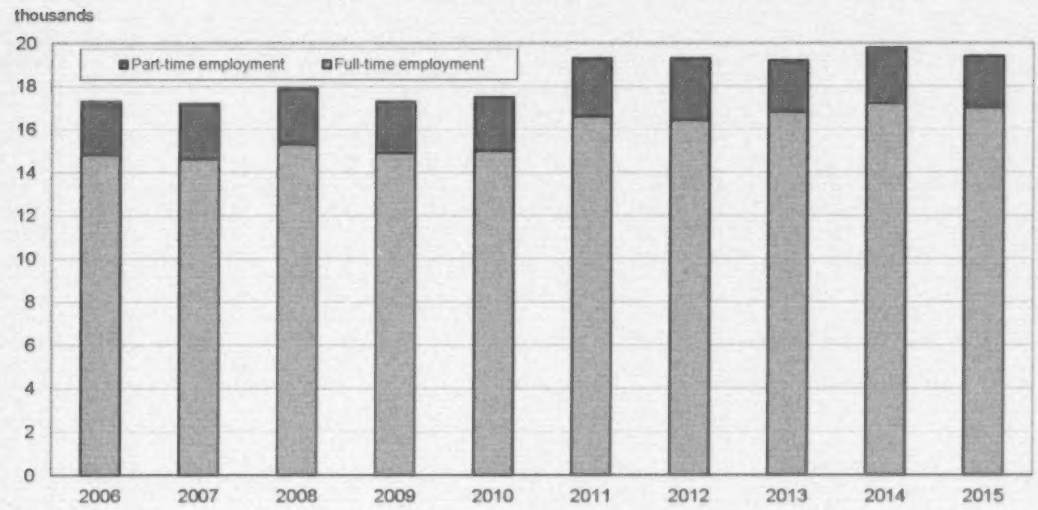
[1] = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Type of Employment, Yukon, 2006 to 2015



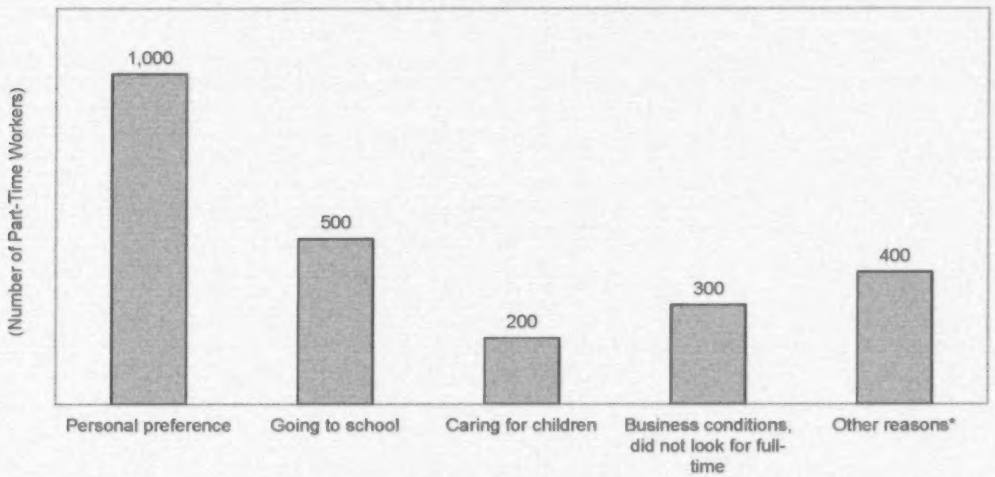
Source:
Statistics Canada,
CANSIM 282-0123.

In 2015, there were 17,000 (87.6%) full-time workers and 2,400 (12.4%) part-time workers in Yukon. Over the last ten years (2006 to 2015), the average proportion of part-time workers was 13.9%. In comparison, the proportion of part-time workers in Canada in 2015 was 18.9%, the same as the average proportion of part-time workers (18.9%) from 2006 through 2015.

Yukon had the second lowest proportion (12.4%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2015, behind the Northwest Territories (12.3%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (20.9%).

Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2015

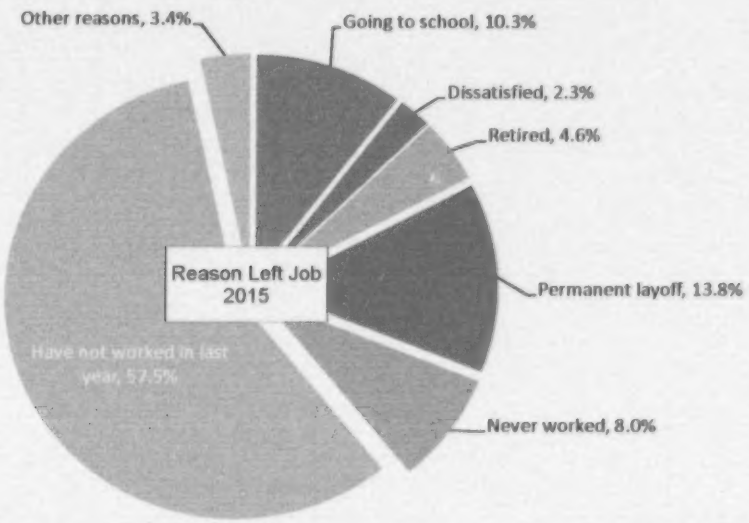
Source:
Statistics Canada,
Custom data table.



Of Yukon's 2,400 part-time workers in 2015, 41.7% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 20.8% were going to school; 8.3% were caring for children; 12.5% cited business conditions (they did not look for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); and 16.7% indicated other reasons* for working part-time.

**Other reasons may include: own illness, other personal or family responsibilities, other voluntary, could not find full-time (whether they looked or did not look for full-time in the month prior to the survey month) and/or business conditions (looked for full-time in the month prior to the survey month).*

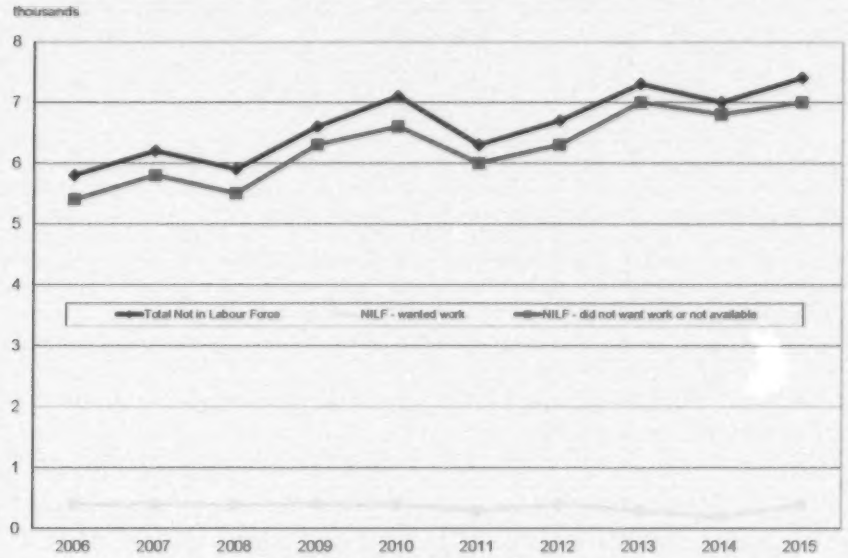
Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2015



Source:
Statistics Canada,
Custom data table.

Of the 8,700 persons without a job in 2015 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,700 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (5,000 and 700, respectively). Of the 3,000 who *had worked* in the previous 12 months, 1,200 lost their job by permanent layoff, 900 left their job to attend school, 400 retired, 200 were dissatisfied and the remaining 300 left for other reasons including own illness or disability; personal of family reasons; temporary layoff, etc.

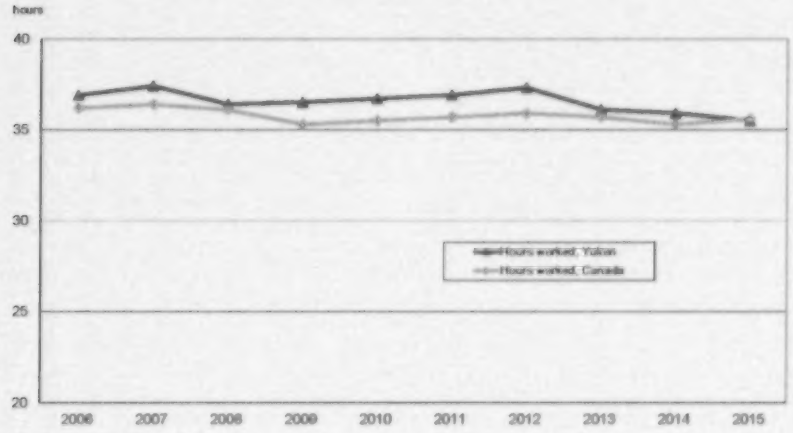
Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2006 to 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

In 2015, of the 7,400 persons who were not in the labour force, 7,000 did not want work or were not available, and 400 did want work. The reason for not looking for work was asked to those who wanted work but did not search for a job. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, awaiting recall/reply, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2006 to 2015



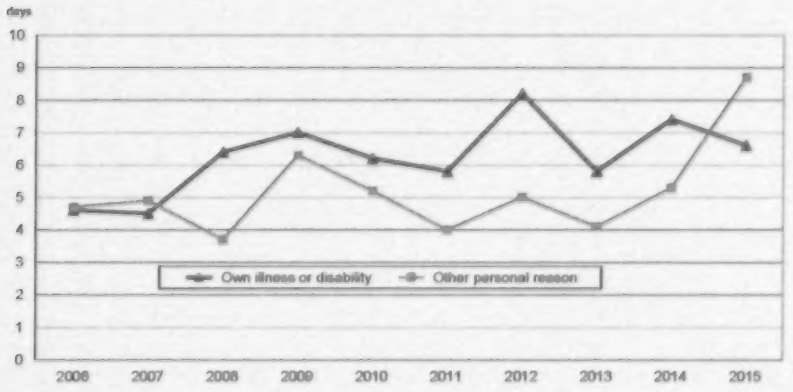
Note: Average actual hours worked (including paid and unpaid hours) is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job, by the total number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

Source:
Statistics Canada,
CANSIM 282-0146
and Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked was 35.5 hours per week in 2015. *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 53.5 hours per week. *Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 25.0 hours per week.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2015 was 35.6 hours per week. *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 46.0 hours per week, while *Sales support occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.8 hours per week.

Average Number of Days Lost, Yukon, 2006 to 2015



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

Source:
Custom data table.

Over the past ten years, Yukon lost 11.4 work days on average per worker per year. In 2015, an average of 15.3 days were lost per worker: 6.6 days due to own illness or disability and 8.7 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave).

In 2015, the average number of days lost was 11.3 days for men (5.7 days due to own illness or disability and 5.6 days for other personal reasons) and 20.3 days for women (7.8 days due to own illness or disability and 12.5 days for other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 9.4 days in the 15-24 year age group; 17.8 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 9.5 days for 55 years of age and over.

Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2011), Yukon, 2015

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)	Number of Employees	% change '14 to '15	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	% change '14 to '15
Total, All Occupations	**16,600**	**-2.4%**	**29.53**	**3.7%**
Management occupations	1,300	8.3%	40.90	2.3%
Senior management occupations	x	...	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	900	28.6%	42.15	-5.3%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	200	0.0%	x	...
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	x	...	x	...
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,100	-6.1%	29.33	1.6%
Professional occupations in business and finance	700	-12.5%	36.44	4.8%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	800	-20.0%	28.51	-0.9%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Office support occupations	1,200	20.0%	25.86	0.8%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	200	-33.3%	x	...
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,300	18.2%	38.35	6.5%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	600	0.0%	43.32	7.7%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	700	16.7%	34.28	7.6%
Health occupations	1,100	22.2%	36.09	4.6%
Professional occupations in nursing	400	100.0%	x	...
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	200	0.0%	x	...
Technical occupations in health	300	50.0%	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	200	0.0%	x	...
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,100	0.0%	33.13	2.3%
Professional occupations in education services	600	0.0%	39.50	2.7%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,100	22.2%	37.86	-2.6%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	700	-30.0%	26.79	7.7%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	500	0.0%	25.01	-4.1%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	500	25.0%	28.22	5.0%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	...	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	300	-25.0%	x	...
Sales and service occupations	3,800	-7.3%	18.99	0.0%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	33.3%	x	...
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	700	0.0%	20.11	-6.3%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	300	-40.0%	x	...
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	800	-20.0%	20.08	2.7%
Sales support occupations	500	-28.6%	13.96	-9.3%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,000	0.0%	18.07	2.4%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,100	-4.5%	27.74	-0.3%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	600	-14.3%	30.51	3.0%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	400	-33.3%	31.07	1.7%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	x	...	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	700	16.7%	25.34	0.4%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	200	...	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	300	0.0%	x	...
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	0.0%	x	...
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	x	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	x	...	x	...
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	x	...	x	...
Assemblers in manufacturing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

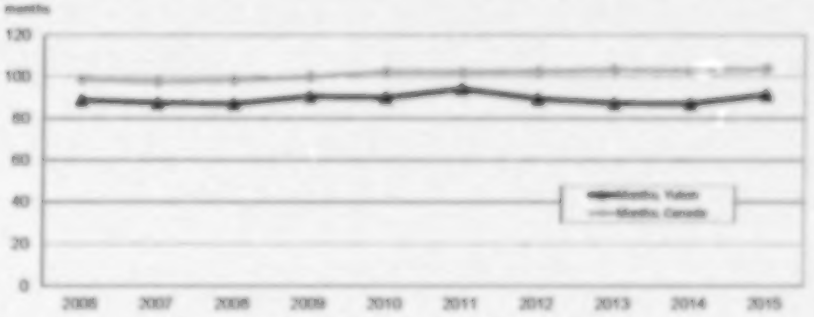
x = data suppressed.
... = not applicable.
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Note: the above table displays 'number of employees' as opposed to previous pages which displays 'number of employed persons' (includes self-employed).

Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2006 to 2015

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

Yukon's average job tenure measured in 2015 was 91.3 months (about 7.6 years), 4.9% higher than that measured in 2014. Canada's average job tenure in 2015 was 103.6 months (about 8.6 years), 0.7% higher than the average tenure measured in 2014.

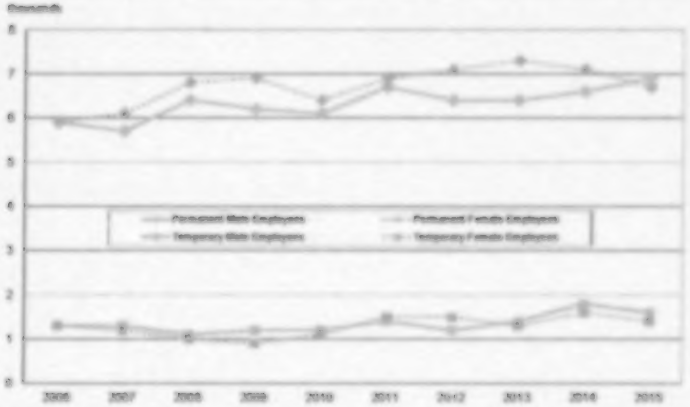


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0150 and Custom data table.

Yukon *Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities* occupations had the longest job tenure measured in 2015 at 182.8 months, or about 15.2 years, followed by *Maintenance and equipment operation trades* (159.5 months or about 13.3 years) and *Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations* (146.8 months or about 12.2 years). *Sales support occupations* had the shortest job tenure at 19.6 months (about 1.6 years) followed by *Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations* (27.5 months or about 2.3 years), and *Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers* (37.0 months or about 3.1 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2015 (93.8 months or about 7.8 years) than females (88.5 months or about 7.4 years)

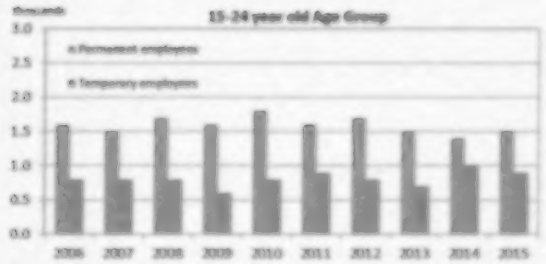
Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2006 to 2015

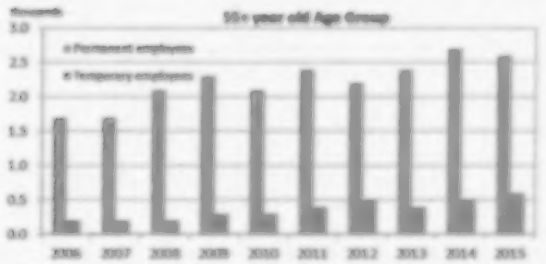


In 2015, of the 16,600 employees in Yukon, 13,600 (81.9%) were permanent and 3,000 (18.1%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.6% of employees were permanent in 2015 and 13.4% were temporary.

Of the 13,600 Yukon permanent employees, 6,900 (50.7%) were male and 6,700 (49.3%) were female. Of the 3,000 temporary employees, 1,600 (53.3%) were male and 1,400 (46.7%) were female.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0080 and Custom data table.





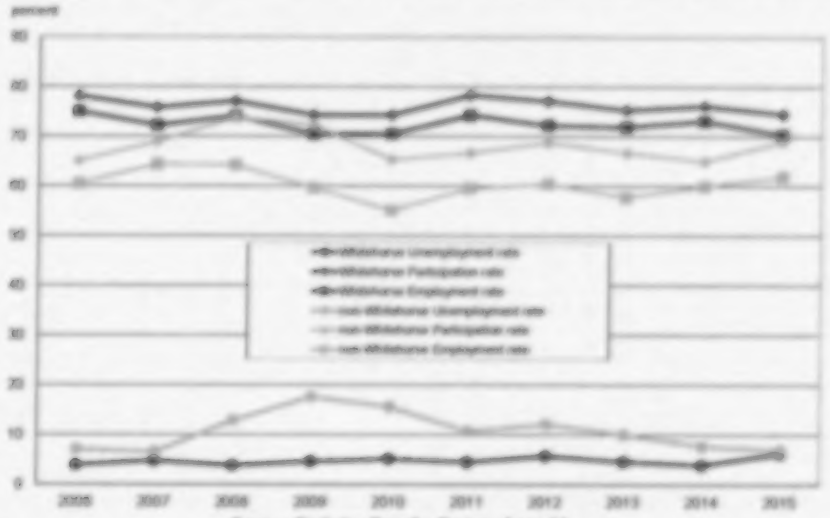
In 2015, of the 13,600 permanent Yukon employees, 1,500 (11.0%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,500 (69.9%) aged 25-54 years; and 2,600 (19.1%) were 55 years and over. Of the 3,000 temporary Yukon employees, 900 (29.0%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,600 (51.6%) aged 25-54 years; and 600 (19.4%) were 55 years and over.

Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2015

		Whitehorse				Rest of Yukon			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	**Both Sexes**	**23,900**	**3,900**	**13,100**	**7,000**	**4,300**	**600**	**2,000**	**1,700**
	Males	12,300	2,000	6,600	3,700	2,000	300	900	800
	Females	11,600	1,800	6,500	3,300	2,200	200	1,100	800
Labour force	**Both Sexes**	**17,800**	**2,400**	**11,800**	**3,700**	**2,900**	**300**	**1,700**	**900**
	Males	9,500	1,400	6,200	2,000	1,400	200	800	400
	Females	8,300	1,000	5,600	1,600	1,500	x	900	400
Employment	**Both Sexes**	**16,800**	**2,100**	**11,200**	**3,500**	**2,600**	**200**	**1,600**	**800**
	Males	8,900	1,200	5,800	1,900	1,300	200	700	400
	Females	7,900	900	5,400	1,600	1,400	x	900	400
Full-time	**Both Sexes**	**14,700**	**1,400**	**10,500**	**2,800**	**2,300**	**200**	**1,400**	**700**
	Males	8,000	800	5,600	1,600	1,200	x	700	400
	Females	6,700	600	4,900	1,300	1,200	x	700	300
Part-time	**Both Sexes**	**2,100**	**700**	**800**	**600**	**300**	**x**	**x**	**x**
	Males	900	400	200	300	x	x	x	x
	Females	1,200	300	500	300	200	x	x	x
Unemployment	**Both Sexes**	**1,100**	**300**	**600**	**200**	**200**	**x**	**x**	**x**
	Males	600	200	400	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	400	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	**Both Sexes**	**6,100**	**1,500**	**1,200**	**3,200**	**1,300**	**200**	**300**	**800**
	Males	2,800	700	400	1,700	600	x	x	400
	Females	3,300	800	800	1,700	700	x	200	400
Unemployment rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**6.2**	**12.5**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**6.9**	**x**	**x**	**x**
	Males	6.3	14.3	6.5	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	4.8	x	3.6	x	x	x	x	x
Participation rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**74.5**	**61.5**	**90.1**	**52.9**	**66.0**	**50.0**	**85.0**	**52.9**
	Males	77.2	70.0	93.9	54.1	70.0	66.7	88.9	50.0
	Females	71.6	55.6	86.2	48.5	68.2	x	81.8	50.0
Employment rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**70.3**	**53.8**	**85.5**	**50.0**	**61.9**	**50.0**	**75.0**	**47.1**
	Males	72.4	60.0	87.9	51.4	65.0	66.7	77.8	50.0
	Females	68.1	50.0	83.1	48.5	63.6	x	81.8	50.0

x = data suppressed
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2006 to 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2014 to 2015

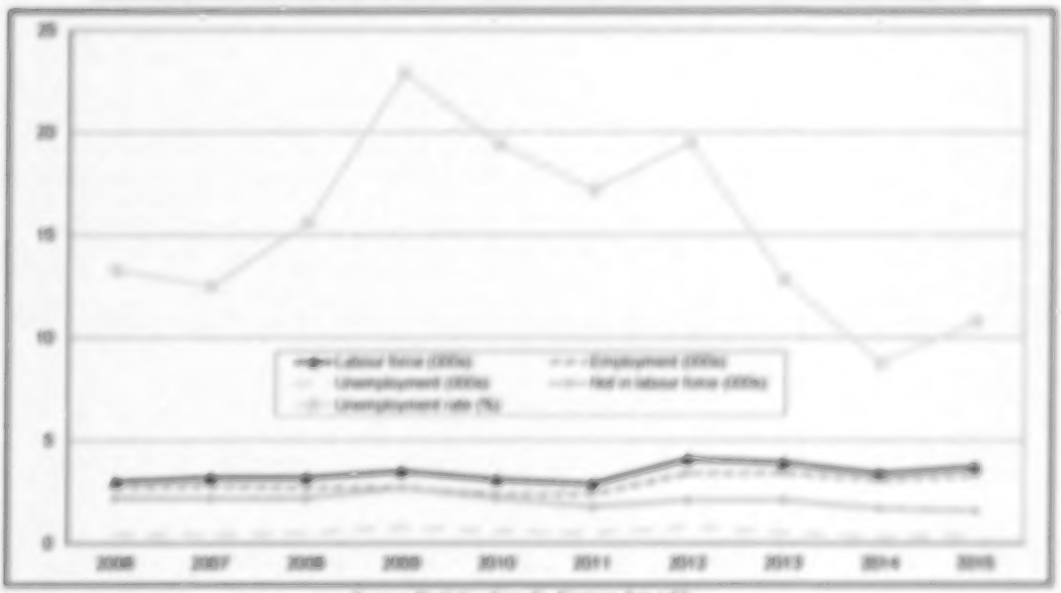
Note: Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Labour force	35,700	35,700	5,400	5,700	17,400	17,100
Employment	18,600	18,400	5,100	5,300	16,600	16,100
Full-time employment	17,200	17,000	2,600	2,600	14,600	14,200
Part-time employment	2,600	2,400	500	500	2,200	1,800
Unemployment	800	1,300	300	400	600	800
Not in labour force	7,000	7,400	1,700	1,800	5,300	5,600
Unemployment rate	4.3%	6.3%	5.6%	10.6%	3.4%	5.3%
Participation rate	74.7%	73.7%	68.7%	69.8%	76.7%	74.7%
Employment rate	71.5%	69.0%	60.6%	62.3%	74.0%	70.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

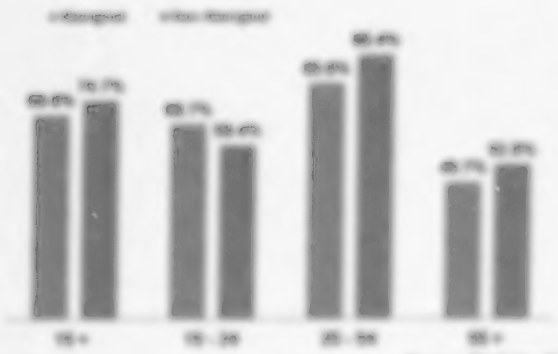
- In 2015, the Labour Force Survey in Yukon estimated an increase of 300 (+8.8%) in the Aboriginal labour force compared to 2014. The non-Aboriginal labour force decreased by 300 (-1.7%).
- Comparing 2015 to 2014, the number of Aboriginals employed increased by 200 (+6.5%). The number of non-Aboriginals employed decreased by 700 (-4.2%).
- Unemployment in the Aboriginal labour force increased from 300 in 2014 to 400 in 2015 representing a 33.3% increase. Non-Aboriginal unemployment increased by 300, or 50.0%.
- The Aboriginal unemployment rate increased by 2.0 percentage points between 2014 and 2015, from 8.8% to 10.8%. The non-Aboriginal unemployment rate increased by 1.9 percentage points from 3.4% to 5.3%.
- In 2015, the participation rate of Aboriginal residents in Yukon increased to 69.8% from 66.7% in 2014. The participation rate of non-Aboriginal residents decreased from 76.7% in 2014 to 74.7% in 2015.
- The Aboriginal employment rate in 2015 was 62.3%, an increase of 1.5 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-Aboriginals (70.3%) decreased 3.7 percentage points from 2014.

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2006 to 2015

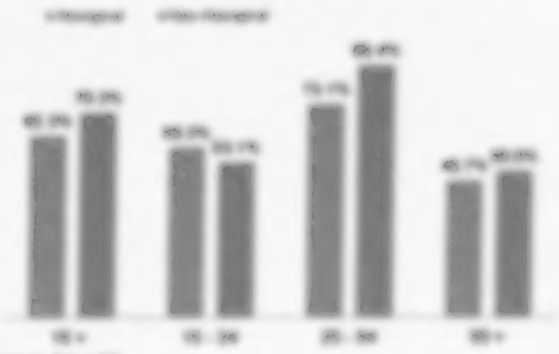


Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2015



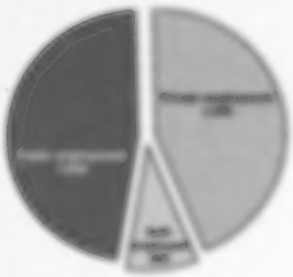
Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2015 to 2014, the participation rate for Aboriginals increased by 16.3 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, increased by 0.8 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years and decreased by 10.4 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for non-Aboriginals decreased by 3.1 percentage points, decreased by 1.3 percentage points, and decreased by 0.8 percentage points for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Aboriginal population who were employed in 2015 (62.3%), was 16.8 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2009 rate of 45.5%). In comparison, the non-Aboriginal employment rate in 2015 (70.3%) was the lowest point in the same period.

Aboriginal Employment by Class of Worker, 2015



Aboriginal Employment by Industry, 2015

Aboriginal Employment by Type of Employment, 2015

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2015, of the 3,300 employed Yukon Aboriginals, 47.1% were public employees (federal government, Government of Yukon, municipal governments or First Nation governments) and 44.3% were private sector employees. The remaining 8.8% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 33.1% employment in the public sector, 44.3% were private sector employees, and the remaining 16.1% were self-employed.
- In 2015, 84.4% of employed Aboriginals were working in the *services-producing* sector, primarily in *Public administration, Health care and social assistance, Trade, and Educational services* industries. Of the employed Aboriginals, 15.6% were working in the *goods-producing* sector, primarily in *construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-Aboriginals, 86.3% was working in the services-producing sector and 13.7% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2015, 84.8% of employed Aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 88.2% of non-Aboriginals.

Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

Labour Force Survey estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 100 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed and therefore not applicable.

Definitions

1. Employment

Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and persons without work but who had a job to return to or a definite date in the future are not considered employed.

2. Employment rate

The employment rate (formerly the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployed

Number of persons who, during the reference week, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed.

4. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

5. Labour force

Number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Out of the labour force

Persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number of labour force participants in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing industries

The goods-producing sector includes: agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; utilities; construction; and manufacturing.

9. Services-Producing industries

The services-producing sector includes: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; business, building and other support services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Information sheet no. 40
March '10

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Additional information:
Government of Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics (A-8C)
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Telephone: (867) 667-5640 Fax: (867) 393-6203
email: [redacted]
website: www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/